# CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

## AND

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## SOUTH-CAROLINA.

### In CONGRESS, March 26.

WHEREAS the British Parliament, claiming of late years a right to bind the North-American Colonies by law, in all cases whatsoever, have enacted statutes for raising a revenue in those colonies, and disposing of such revenue as they thought proper, without the consent, and against the will of the colonists: And whereas, it appearing to them, that (they not being represented in Parliament) such claim was altogether unconstitutional; and, if admitted, would at once reduce them from the rank of Freemen to a state of the most abject Slavery; the said colonies, therefore, severally remonstrated against the passing, and petitioned for the repeal of those Acts, but in vain. And whereas the said claim being persisted in, other unconstitutional and oppressive statutes have been since enacted, by which the powers of the Admiralty Courts in the Colonies are extended beyond their ancient limits, and jurisdiction is given to such Courts in cases similar to those which in Great-Britain are triable by juries. Persons are liable to be sent to, and tried in Great-Britain, for an offence created and made capital by one of those statutes, though committed in the colonies. The harbour of Boston was blocked up, people indicted for murder in the Massachusetts-Bay, may, as the will of the Governor, be sent for trial to any other colony, or even to Great-Britain. The chartered constitution of government in that colony is materially altered. The English laws and a free government, to which the inhabitants of Quebec were entitled by the King's Royal Proclamation, are abolished; and French laws are restored; the Roman catholic religion (although before tolerated and freely exercised there) and an absolute government are established in that province, and its limits extended through a vast tract of country, so as to border on the free Protestant English settlements, with design of using a whole people, differing in religious principles from the neighbouring colonies, and subject to arbitrary power, as fit instruments to oversawe and subdue the colonies. And whereas the Delegates of all the colonies on this continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, assembled in a general Congress at Philadelphia, in a most dutiful manner, laid their complaints at the foot of the throne, and humbly implored their Sovereign that his Royal authority and interposition might be used for their relief from the grievances occasioned by those statutes, and assured his Majesty, that harmony between Great-Britain and America, ardently desired by the latter, would be thereby immediately restored, and that the colonists confided in the magnanimity and justice of the King and parliament for redress of the many other grievances under which they laboured. And whereas these complaints, being wholly disregarded, statutes still more cruel than these above-mentioned, have been enacted, prohibiting the intercourse of the colonies with each other, restricting their trade, and depriving many thousands of people of the means of subsistence, by restraining them from fishing on the American coast. And whereas, large fleets and armies have been sent to America, in order to enforce the execution of these laws, and to compel an absolute and implicit submission to the will of a corrupt and despotic administration; and in consequence thereof, hostilities having been commenced in the Massachusetts bay, by the troops under command of Gen. Gage, whereby a number of peaceable, helpless and unarmed people, were wantonly robbed and murdered; and there being just reason to apprehend that like hostilities would be committed in all the other colonies, the colonists were therefore driven to the necessity of taking up arms to repel force by force, and to defend themselves and their properties against lawless invasions and depredations. Nevertheless, the Delegates of the said colonies, assembled in another congress at Philadelphia, anxious to procure a reconciliation with Great-Britain upon just and constitutional principles, supplicated his Majesty to direct some mode by which the united applications of his faithful colonists might be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation: that in the mean time measures might be taken for preventing the further destruction of their lives; and that such statutes as immediately distressed any of the colonists might be repealed. And whereas, instead of obtaining that justice to which the colonists were and are of right intitled, the unnatural civil war, into which they were just precipitated, and is now waged, hath been prosecuted with unremitted violence, and the Governors and others bearing the Royal commission in the colonies having broken the most solemn promises and engagements, and violated every obligation of honour, justice and humanity, have caused the persons of divers good people to be seized and imprisoned, and their properties to be forcibly taken and detained, or destroyed, without any crime or forfeiture: excited domestic insurrections: proclaimed freedom to servants and slaves: enticed or stolen them from, and armed them against their masters: instigated and encouraged the Indian nations to war against the colonies: disperced with the law of the land, and substituted law martial in its stead: killed many of the colonists—burned several towns and threatened to burn the rest, and daily endeavour, by a conduct which has sullied the British arms, and would disgrace even savage nations, to effect the ruin and destruction of the colonies. And whereas a statute hath been lately passed, whereby, under pretence that the said colonies are in open rebellion, all trade and commerce whatsoever with them is prohibited—vessels belonging to their inhabitants trading into, or from the said colonies, with the cargoes and effects on board such vessels, and made lawful prize, and the masters and crews of such vessels, are subjected, by force, to act on board the King's ships, against their country and dearest friends; and all seizures or detention, or destruction of the persons and properties of the colonists, which have at any time been made, or committed for withstanding or suppressing the said pretended rebellion, and which shall be made in pursuance of the said act, or for the service of the public, are justified; and persons suing for damages in such cases are, on failing in their suits, subjected to payment of very heavy expences. And whereas, large reinforcements of troops and ships have been ordered, and are daily expected in America, for carrying on war against each of the United Colonies, by the most vigorous exertions. And whereas in consequence of a plan recommended by the Governours, and which seems to have been concerted between them and their ministerial masters, to withdraw the usual officers, and thereby loosen the bands of government, and create anarchy and confusion in the colonies; Lord William Campbell, late Governor, on the 15th day of September last, dissolved the General Assembly of this colony, and no other has since been called, altho' by law, the sitting and holding of General Assemblies, cannot be intermitted above six months; and having used his utmost efforts to destroy the lives, liberties and properties of the good people here, withdrew himself from the colony, and carried off the Great Seal and the Royal Instructions to Governours. And whereas the judges of the courts of law here have refused to exercise their respective functions, so that it is become indispensably necessary, that during the present situation of American affairs, and until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, (an event, which though traduced and treated as rebels, we still earnestly desire) some mode should be established by common consent, and for the good of the people, *the origin and end of all government*, for regulating the internal policy of this colony. *The Congress*, being vested with powers competent for the purpose, and having fully deliberated touching the premises, Do therefore *Resolve*,

1. That this congress being a full and free representation of this colony, shall henceforth be deemed and called the *general assembly* of South-Carolina, and as such shall continue until the twenty-first day of October next, and no longer.

2. That the general assembly shall, out of their own body, elect by ballot, a legislative council to consist of thirteen members, (seven whereof shall be a quorum) and to continue for the same time as the general assembly.

3. That the general assembly and the said legislative council, shall jointly choose by ballot, from among themselves, or from the people at large, a president and commander in chief, and a vice president of the colony.

4. That a member of the general assembly, being chosen and acting as president and commander in chief, or vice president, or one of the legislative council, shall vacate his seat in the general assembly and another person shall be elected in his room; and if one of the legislative council is chosen president and commander in chief, or vice-president, he shall lose his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

5. That there be a privy council whereof the vice-president of the colony shall of course be a member and president of the privy council, and that six other members be chosen by ballot, three by the general assembly, and three by the legislative council. Provided always, That no officer of the army or navy, in the service of the continent, or of this colony, shall be eligible. And a member of the general assembly or of legislative council, being chosen of the privy council shall not thereby lose his seat in the general assembly or legislature council, unless he be elected vice president of the colony, in which case he shall, and another person shall be chosen in his stead. The privy-council (of which four to be a quorum) to advise the president and commander in chief when required; but he shall not be bound to consult them, unless in cases after-mentioned.

6. That the qualifications of the president and commander in chief, and vice-president of the colony, and members of the legislative and privy council, shall be the same as of members of general assembly; and on being elected, they shall take an oath of qualification in the general assembly.

7. That the legislative authority be vested in the president and commander in chief, the general assembly, and legislative council. All money-bills for the support of government shall originate in the general assembly, and shall not be altered, or amended by the legislative council, but may be rejected by them. All other bills and ordinances may take rise in the general assembly or legislative council, and be altered, amended, or rejected by either. Bills having passed the general assembly and legislative council, may be assented to, or rejected by the president and commander in chief; having received his assent, they shall have all the force and validity of an act of general assembly of this colony. And the general assembly and legislative council respectively, shall enjoy all other privileges which have at any time been claimed, or exercised by the commons house of assembly; but the legislative council shall have no power of expelling their own members.

( To be continued. ) Pa. 951

## LONDON.

*Feb.* 29. The treaty with the Duke of Brunswick was signed by Col. William Fawcett, the 6th of January, 1775. By this treaty 3964 men are taken into the pay of Great-Britain; also, 336 light cavalry dismounted. Half to be ready to march the 15th of February, and to arrive at the place of embarkation the 25th; the other half to begin their march the last week in March; levy money to be paid to the Duke 30 crowns each, at 4s. 6d. ℔. The King to pay the Duke a subsidy of 64 500 German crowns a year, while in pay; and double that for two years after the troops return. (e)

The treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, was signed at Cassel, by the same gentleman, the 15th of January; by it 12,000 Hessians are hired; a part to begin their march the 25th of February, and the remainder within four weeks after; twenty crowns hance to be paid for levy money for each man; the subsidy to be 45 000 crowns banco, per annum, at 4s. 4d. ½. The treaty to continue at least one year after the troops arrive back in the dominions of Hesse. (e)

That with the count of Hanau was signed the 5th of February, for 663 infantry to begin to march the 20th of March. Levy money 30 crowns; the annual subsidy 30 be 35 000 crowns. (e)

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

On Thursday Lord North moved that the above treaties should be referred to the Committee of Supplies, on which an interesting debate arose, of which the following is the most material part given by the London paper.

His Lordship explained the general plan of the treaty, the necessity of the measure, and the very salutary effects that might be expected from it. He said no question could arise upon it but three, all of which were too plain to require much elucidation, Whether the troops were to be hired were wanted? Whether the terms they were procured on were advantageous? And, whether the force was such as might be deemed fully adequate to effect the operations for which they were intended? As to the first point he said, that reducing America to a proper constitutional state of obedience being the great object of parliament, the best and most speedy means of effecting so desirable a purpose was the motive which induced administration to adopt the measure, because men could be readier had, and upon much cheaper terms in this way, than we could possibly recruit them at home. On the second point he observed that not only in the view of comparative cheapness with home levies, but as referring to former times, the present troops will cost us less than (taking all circumstances together) we could have expected. And lastly, that the force which this measure would enable us to send to America, would be such, as to all human probability must compel that country to submit to reasonable terms of submission, perhaps without the further effusion of blood. (e)

*Lord John Cavendish*—Reprobated the measure in all its parts. He observed, that the present was the first alarming consequence of the American war. Examin

(Continuation London Intelligence, see p. Column last Page)

(950)

(1) See declaratory Act pa. 524. (2) See Tea Act pa. 735, Vol. 1, Molas. Act pa. 9, Vol. 2. (3) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816: Bill of Rights, pa. 1453, Vol. 2. (4) See indexes, under Resolves, Votes, & Remonstrances. (5) See indexes, under Petitions. (6) See indexes, under Admiralty Courts of. (7) See Act against burning Ships, page 176. (8) See Port Act, pa. 499. (9) See murder Act pa. 509. (10) See our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (11) See Act altering the Constitution, pa. 532. (12) See Quebec Act pa. 559. (13) See pa. 843. (14) See restraining Act pa. 721. (15) See Crisis pa. 742 &c.

(a) See battle at Lexington, pa. 723, &c. (b) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (c) See pa. 791. (d) See indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. (e) See address to Ireland, pa. 787 (f) See index, under Virginia, South Carolina, & North Carolina. (g) See index, under Proclamations. (h) See index, under Fire. (i) See substance of this Act, pa. 931, &c. (k) See pa. 926. (l) See Proclamations, pa. 849, address to the king. 710. (m) See index, under naval affairs. (n) See Treaty, pa. 951, & Lords proceedings, pa. 960.

From a New-York Paper.

IT is matter of pleasing contemplation to think how the all wise ruler of the world executes his merciful and important designs by those means and measures, which creatures adopt and pursue, without their having the least thought of the event in which they finally terminate. Thus it was, when the great reformer *Luther* ventured to attack some of the grossest corruptions of the church of Rome. He really venerated the Pope, as the head and father of the church universal, nor indulged a thought of overturning that mighty fabrick of spiritual tyranny, which had been erected by the artful industry of ten centuries. After he began to preach the doctrines of the reformation, he wrote to the Pope in the most submissive language, acknowledging his supremacy over the church. And yet by his undesigning endeavours, God effected his purpose of a glorious reformation in the church, and a total seperation from the Whore of Babylon, of which even *Luther* had not the remotest expectation. Very similar to this is the event of the present day; the feeble American colonies are now in arms against all the formidable force and omnipotence of Great-Britain, which hath made the nations tremble. We are now taking leave of the kind mother, who in the greatest of her indulgence, hath been tenderly warming her hands in the hearts-blood of her dear children, only to bring them to a sense of their duty. We are now come to a total seperation from Great-Britain, and are fixed on the plan of an independant state, as our only security. This was not our own design (but it was heaven's) when we humbly prayed for the redress of some oppressive and threatning grievances. Many honest Persons two years ago, would have trembled at the thought of such a thing, who are now fully convinced of the expediency, the safety and necessity of this measure, as our only security. They verily thought that a few regiments of regulars, with an equal number of armed ships, would instantly desolate our sea coasts, penetrate into the heart of our country, and scare the inhabitants out of existence: but facts have demonstrated the contrary. We have fattened Bunker's barren hill with the blood of sons of these invulnerable immortals, and driven the rest from the strongest fortress in America. I would not boast as one that putteth off the harness, but only suggest the things which have been lately suggested by many of the ablest statesmen and most discerning politicians in the British parliament. They have repeatedly assured that corrupt, venal assembly, the mercenary tools of tyranny, that the oppressive, bloody measures they were pursuing would certainly unite the colonies into an independant state; which plainly declared their judgment of our being able to form and support such an union and combination, for altho' our enemies at home and here, have called us rebels, yet neither they, nor our friends in Britain have ever thought us idiots. Why then should we, or why should our Congress hesitate a moment about declaring independency? Why should we timidly look up any longer for protection to that unnatural power, which hath already tried its force to distress and subdue us by every cruel method of oppression and bloodshed? have thrown us out of her protection and cast us off, and after having tried in vain to subdue us by land, is now exerting her last feeble efforts to rob us, like pirates, of all our property on the seas? Or why are we not directed by those at the helm to make reprisals immediately by the seizure of all British property, wherever it may be found; But some may be ready to object to all that hath been offered, that we are running deeply into debt by this vigorous opposition. To which it may be answered, that all the necessary expences for our defence, and forming into a secure and happy independent state, will not create a larger debt than we shall comfortably be able to pay in less than seven years by proper industry and a free open trade with all nations, while it is certain, that the mighty opulent Britain, which we have so much dreaded, is now in prison for a debt of more than a hundred and forty millions sterling, which she is utterly unable to pay, and never will pay.

See national debt, pa. 79. Vol. 2.

## PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 13, 1776.

"You will be anxious to know what are the ministerial intentions, and their force for the next campaign; the following is their army upon paper; Hessians 12,000, Brunswickers Woolfenbutlers and Waldeckers, 5000, six regiments under Lord Cornwallis, 3000; eight more to sail in the spring, 4000; Highlanders, 2000; now in America, 8000. The failing and destination of this armament is thus: Those under General Lord Cornwallis are now embarked at Cork, and wait for sailing orders; their destination Virginia. By the treaty just now signed, the Germans are to be ready the 27th of this month to march to the sea coast and embark, but for what part of America is not exactly known. The march by land is near six weeks, so that they cannot sail before April. The second embarkation from Cork will be about the same time, and it is probable that their destination will be against Canada, under Gen. Burgoyne, who is to sail citing that command; in the mean time, the 29th regiment, with General Carleton's brother, is to sail from hence immediately, to reinforce Quebec, supposing that they can get high enough up the river, as far as the Isle of Orleans, to make good their march by land. The regiments under Lord Cornwallis are, the 37th, 33d, 54th, 15th, 28th, and 46th. Those for the spring are, the 34th, 53d, 62d, 3d, 9th, 11th, 20th, and 24th. Lord Howe is appointed to the command at sea, but the commanders at land are not known; certain, however it is, that there are two Lieutenant Generals, and one of them old, who go with the Germans, so that it must be some one of great reputation and old in the service, to command over them; it is therefore confidently asserted that Count La Lippe will be the man, he commanded the army in Portugal the last war. They are taking up East India men for the transport service, supposing they will be able to beat off the cruizers. A great number of artillery and waggon boats are getting ready to be sent, and a train of large battering cannon are preparing, which it would seem can only be intended against Quebec, should it be taken by General Montgomery.

"The English and Irish troops go with infinite reluctance, and strong guards are obliged to be kept on the transports to keep them from deserting by wholesale. The Germans, too, I am well informed, are almost mutinous; but the Landgrave of Hesse is an absolute tyrant, and must be obeyed. It is therefore conceived, that if the Congress have proposals prepared in English and German to distribute among them when they land, which no precautions can prevent, multitudes will desert. Upon the whole, the ministry, if every thing favours them, may have about 30,000 men in America the latter end of June. They will have no horse but two regiments of light dragoons, that are now there, and Burgoyne's which is to go. If the Americans have horse well trained to the woods, it will harrass such an army infinitely; and if they act upon the defensive, intrench well, harrass them continually, cut off their convoys, and if ever they hazard an engagement, make their push upon one wing, it is imagined here that no General upon earth can make the campaign decisive, and it is hardly possible that this country can stand another. They have found it impossible to recruit in England, Ireland or Scotland; though the leading people of the last are to a man violently against America; they have therefore been obliged to draught from the other regiments to compleat those who are going; so that when the whole are embarked, there will scarce be 8000 men remaining in Ireland, and as many in England, besides the foot guards and cavalry. I am well assured that the French government will wink at the exportation of arms and ammunition. (12)

"The ministry will encourage the forging the paper of the colonies to distress them. The whole of the American war is now confided to Lord George Sackville. His abilities are moderate his pride infinite, his enmity most inveterate to liberty, and his mind unprincipled enough to execute the worst designs against it by the worst means. Col. Allen and his fellow prisoners were kept in irons in Pendennis Castle, but before they could be reached by a Habeas Corpus, they were put on board the Solesbary man of war, and carried to Cork, from whence they are, it is said, to be sent prisoners to Boston. God bless you, and prosper your undertakings."

We hear that General Clinton has landed 4000 troops at Cape Fear, North-Carolina, and that General Lee has marched with four battalions from Virginia, to the the assistance of that province. (14)

*Extract of a Letter from Bristol, March 22.*

"The wind has been so long to the westward, that the fleet of transports have been retarded, some of them full two months. The news-papers will give you all the information in my power to present or furnish. The design of administration is declared to be, absolute unconditional submission, on your part, and to effect this, they are straining every nerve. It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent, that if you are successful this campaign, and it is most devoutly to be wished, you may bid defiance to any future efforts to subdue you. The expences attending this merciless business are already enormous, and at the close of the year the national debt will be as great as at the close of the last war. Many manufacturers are loudly complaining, and the Coventry trade is in a state of stagnation. The iron branches in the north are nearly in the same situation. What then must the year produce? We have confirmed the news of the unfortunate defeat at Quebec. We hope however it may yet be subdued before any succour can arrive from hence. The 29th regiment were sent with Carleton's brother some weeks ago, but are still at Portsmouth, detained by contrary winds. It has been a matter of astonishment, that the town of Boston has not been destroyed. We imagined it might have been burnt long since. It would have been a happy circumstance if the troops could have been dispossessed of it. They would then have had no place of security. The burning of Norfolk has made serious impressions, and the like fate to a few towns more will increase the number of those, who have long lamented and exclaimed against such unexampled cruelty. The foreign troops will not it is imagined, all be ready till the beginning of May; some may be sent probably next month. Burgoyne is destined for Canada, with 10,000 British and Germans. Clinton and Cornwallis are destined to the South, Virginia and Carolina. It is certain the whole army, (the Scotch excepted) are disinclined to the service. An idea has been suggested that foreigners have nothing to do in this quarrel; that if on invitation, they should not readily join, or refuse to act; a proclamation, declaring, that every soul taken, should be put to death, officers and men, without distinction, it would not be unreasonable but equitable. They are invaders of the worst kind, & should be treated accordingly. The government keep us all ignorant of what is passing on your side, they have not published any thing since December, and that only about St. John's, excepting the Congress's account of the late Quebec misfortunes. It would be a happy circumstance if some mode of communication could be thought of.

"You will get verbal information respecting many transports now outward bound, their size, &c. several in this port are large, carrying 14 or 16 guns. One of the Captains told me, they had a double quantity of stores and ammunition, and that he apprehended they were to be sent on some service after the delivery of their respective cargoes. Every possible care should be taken to intercept some of these. All the matters of them are not enemies.

"Dr. Price has published a very able pamphlet. It has had a rapid sale, and will tend to open the eyes of the nation. You will soon receive it.

"Mr. Peter Parker's squadron was entirely dispersed. Many are put back, some into French ports, and others into Lisbon; and as the wind is likely to come about, they will be again collected together." Sir Peter, with Lord Cornwallis, did not put back, so that they probably weathered the storm. (16)

A Cork paper taken in the prize transport contains debates in the House of Lords as late as the 16th of March, from which the following is extracted:

His Grace the Duke of Grafton stated the motion he meant to propose to the House, which was substantially as follows: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, imploring him, out of tender concern for the lives of his people, and to stop the further effusion of blood, that he would be graciously pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation, to empower the Commander in Chief of his forces in America, or the Commissioners or Commissioner, (if any should be sent) to receive, within a reasonable time, either before or after the arrival of the troops now about to embark, any petition presented in behalf of the Colonies, stating their just rights and grievances, and to assure them, that such petition shall be considered and answered."

Lord Shelburne seconded the motion.

Lord Dartmouth totally objected to the motion, as highly improper, and tending to interrupt the only measures that could be taken to reduce America to obedience. His Lordship observed that it was no longer a time to treat with a country in open rebellion, where the government by the authority of this kingdom was subverted, and every act of cruel usurpation exercised. He thought this motion to highly prejudicial to Great-Britain, that he moved the previous question, whether this question be now put; wishing to get rid of the motion this way, rather than to give it an absolute negative, because that he was not willing that a motion go forth, as if the ministry were absolutely averse to all terms of accommodation; but he thought the meaning of the motion fully answered in the last clause of the act of parliament, appointing Commissioners to receive the submission of any of the Colonies, whenever they should be disposed to return to due obedience to the mother country. (22)

On a division of the house there appeared,
For the motion, 31.——Against it, 91.

## WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 10.

Twelve hundred men from this colony are ordered for North Carolina, to reinforce the troops collected at Cape Fear to oppose General Clinton. It is not certain what number of ministerial troops are arrived; reports say 3000. (18)

Eleven tons of gun-powder is just arrived in this colony.

## NEW-YORK, May 20.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the army, at Dechambault, 42 miles above Quebec, May 9.*

"I have but just time, by an Express that goes to New-York, to acquaint you of our unfortunate, and, I may add, disgraceful retreat. The circumstances of which, as far as I am able, I will inform you of.

"When I arrived within nine miles of Quebec, with the six companies of our regiment, I was hailed by an officer on board of a vessel belonging to us, and informed that our whole army was retreating with the utmost precipitation, and advised me to retreat with the regiment as fast as possible, which you must be well assured I could not think of doing unless absolutely obliged to it. I then immediately put to shore, and ordered the regiment to wait my orders before they moved from that place. I accordingly set out and ran for about 6 miles, meeting the roads full of people shamefully flying from an enemy that appeared no way superior to our strength. The General and officers halted here, and held a council of war, to determine whether they should stop the troops and engage the enemy. It was determined almost unanimously against the proposal, although I was of opinion that the British troops might have been driven back into the town. In vain was every argument of disgrace attending a retreat urged. They had determined not to make a stand till they got to the mouth of the Sorrelle, but a letter coming from General Arnold, promising a reinforcement of men and cannon, they determined to wait here until an officer could return, who was sent to Montreal by Gen. Thomas. The fleet is arrived at Quebec. A frigate of 36 guns, a ship of 20 guns, & upwards, and a schooner taken from us, have sailed up the river as far as this place, and remained here two days. They landed eight boat loads of men, about four miles off, who were obliged to embark by a party of the rear, before a party of one hundred and fifty men that we marched from hence could come up with them." See index, under Canada

Yesterday Capt. Allen arrived here from Rhode-Island, and says Captain Biddle, in the Continental brig Andrew Doria, sent in a sloop from St. Croix, last Saturday, laden with rum, sugar, and salt, she was bound for Liverpool in Nova Scotia. See index, under Naval affairs

## BOSTON, June 6.

*Since our last we have had divers Rumours and Reports respecting our Troops having an Engagement near Quebec; but we can collect nothing that we can rely on to give the Public. False account*

*By a Gentleman from Dartmouth we learn, that one of the Philadelphia Cruizers had taken and sent into the Vineyard, a Jamaica Ship, laden with 400 Hogsheads Sugar, 40 Puncheons Rum, &c. &c. He says it was reported when he came from thence that four other Prizes were taken at the same Time. See Naval affairs*

*By the Eastern Post we learn, That Capt. Obrian had fell in with and took a Schooner and Sloop from the West-Indies, bound to Nova Scotia, and sent them into Newbury-Port. See index, under Naval affairs*

Married. The Rev. Mr. Stephen Johnson of Lyme, in Connecticut Colony, to Miss Abigail Loverett, of Boston.

Departed this Life on the 17th ult. Ebenezer Calef, Esq; of Nantucket, aged 80.

Died at Antigua the 16th of January, Mr. Peter Hughes, Merchant of Boston.

(1) See petitions, pa. 656. 791. (2) See pa. 754. (3) See their Flight, pa. 905. (4) See index, under Speech, protests, & Commons House of debates. (5) See their Character, Cruelties pa. 740, &c. & See Proclamation, pa. 840. Address to the King pa. 905. (6) See index, under Congress, Continental. (7) Pirate Act, See substance of, pa. 931, &c. (8) See index, under Men of War. (9) See resolves for a free trade, pa. 925. (10) See index, under Virginia, transactions there. (11) See treaty, pa. 951, & Lords proceeding on it, pa. 960. —— See index, under Canada. (12) Paper Money, see when it was made, pa. 937. (13) See pa. 937. (14) See pa. 943. (15) See National debt, pa. 79. Vol. 2. (16) pa. 838. (17) See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Army British, & Men of War. (18) See index, under Virginia, & North Carolina, & South Carolina, & Country Representation, Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial. (19) See pa. 846, 899. (20) None came. (21) See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Army British, & Men of War. (22) See index, under North Carolina, efforts there.

## INSTRUCTIONS to the REPRESENTATIVES of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a Time, when in all Probability the whole United Colonies of America are upon the Verge of a glorious Revolution; and when, consequently, the most important Questions, that were ever agitated by the Representative Body of this Colony, touching its internal Police, will demand your Attention; your Constituents think it necessary to instruct you in several Matters that Part to act, that the Path of your Duty may be plain before you.

We have seen the humble Petitions of these Colonies to the *King of Great-Britain* repeatedly rejected with disdain.—For the Prayer of Peace, he has tendered the sword.—For Liberty, Chains;—and for Safety, Death. He has licenced the Instruments of his hostile Oppression, to rob us of our Property, to burn our Houses, and to spill our Blood.—He has invited every barbarous Nation, whom he could hope to influence, to assist him in prosecuting these inhuman Purposes. The Prince therefore, in the Support of whose Crown and Dignity, not many years since, we would most chearfully have expended Life and Fortune, we are now constrained to consider as the worst of Tyrants.—Loyalty to *him* is now Treason to our Country.—We have seen *his* venal Parliament so basely prostituted to his Designs, that they have ever hesitated to enforce his arbitrary Resolutions with the most sanguinary Laws.—We have seen the People of Great-Britain so lost to every Sense of Virtue and Honor, as to pass over the most pathetic and earnest Appeals to their Justice with an unfeeling Indifference.——The Hopes we placed on *their* Exertions, have long since failed.—In short, we are convinced, that it is the fixed and settled Determination of the King, Ministry and Parliament of that Island to conquer and subjugate the Colonies, and that the People *there* have no Disposition to oppose them.——A Reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerous, as it is absurd.—A Spirit of Resentment once raised, it is not easy to appease: The Recollection of past Injuries will perpetually keep alive the Flame of Jealousy, which will stimulate to new Impositions on the one Side, and subsequent Resistance on the other; and the whole Body Politic will be constantly subject to civil Commotion.—We therefore think it absolutely impracticable for these Colonies to be ever again subject to, or dependant upon Great-Britain, without endangering the very Existance of the State: Placing, however, unbounded Confidence in the supreme Councils of the CONGRESS, we are determined to wait, most patiently wait 'till their Wisdom shall dictate the Necessity of making a *Declaration* of Independance.—Nor should we have ventured to express our Sentiments upon this Subject, but from the Presumption, that the Congress would chuse to feel themselves supported by the People of each Colony, before they adopt a Resolution, so interesting to the whole. The Inhabitants of this Town, therefore, unanimously instruct and direct you, That at the approaching Session of the General Assembly, you use your Endeavours, that the Delegates of this Colony, at the Congress, be advised, that in Case the Congress should think it necessary, for the Safety of the United Colonies to declare them independant on Great-Britain, the Inhabitants of this Colony, with their Lives, and the Remnant of their Fortunes, will most chearfully support them in the Measure.

Touching the internal Police of this Colony, it is essentially necessary, in order to preserve Harmony among ourselves, that the Constituent Body be satisfied that they are fairly and fully represented.—The Right of Legislature is originally in every Member of the Community; which Right is always exercised in the infancy of a State: But when the Inhabitants are become numerous, 'tis not only inconvenient, but impracticable for *all* to meet in *one* Assembly; and hence arose the Necessity and Practice of legislating by a *few*, freely chosen by the *many*. When this Choice is free, and the Representation equal, 'tis the People's Fault if they are not happy: We therefore instruct you to devise some Means to obtain an *equal Representation* of the People of this Colony in the Legislature.—But Care should be taken, that the Assembly be not *unwieldy*; for this would be an Approach to the Evil meant to be cured by Representation. The largest Bodies of Men do not always dispatch Business with the greatest Expedition, nor conduct it in the wisest Manner.

'Tis essential to Liberty, that the legislative, judicial and executive Powers of Government, be, as nearly as possible, independant of, and seperate from each other; for where they are united in the same Persons, or Number of Persons, there would be wanting that mutual Check which is the principal Security against the making of arbitrary Laws, and a wanton Exercise of Power in the execution of them.—It is also of the highest Importance, that every Person in a judiciary Department employ the greatest Part of his Time and Attention in the Duties of his Office: We therefore further instruct you, to procure the enacting such Law or Laws, as shall make it incompatible for the same Person to hold a Seat in the legislative and executive Departments of Government at one and the same Time: That shall render the Judges, in every Judicatory through the Colony, dependant not on the uncertain Tenure of Caprice or Pleasure, but on an unimpeachable Deportment in the important Duties of their Station, for their Continuance in Office: And to prevent the Multiplicity of Officers in the same Person, that such Salaries be settled upon them, as will place them above the Necessity of looping to any indirect or collateral Means for Subsistance. We wish to avoid a Profusion of the public Monies on the one Hand, *and the Danger of sacrificing our Liberties to a Spirit of Parsimony* on the other.—Not doubting of your Zeal and Abilities in the common Cause of our Country, we leave your Discretion to prompt such Exertions, in promoting any military Operations, as the Exigences of our public Affairs may require: And in the same Confidence in your Fervor and Attachment to the public Weal, we readily submit all other Matters of public Moment, that may require your Consideration, to your own Wisdom and Discretion.

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The several Persons hereafter named, are returned to serve as Representatives, for their respective Towns, since we publish'd the List in our last, viz. *pa. 946*

ESSEX

*Salem*, * Hon. Richard Derby, jun. Esq;
*Almsbury*, * Jonathan Bagley, Esq;

MIDDLESEX.

*Wilmington*, Major Timothy Walker.
*Townsbury*, Mr. Ezra Kendall.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Chesterfield*, Benjamin Mills, Esq;
*West-Springfield*, Mr. Jonathan White.
*Monson*, Mr. Abijah Newell.
*Hadley*, Major John-Chester Williams.
*Palmer*, Capt. David Spear.
*Montague*, Dr. Moses Gunn.

BERKSHIRE.

*Williamstown*, Capt. Isaac Searl.
*New-Marlborough*, Mr. Jabez Ward.
*Lanesborough*, Col. Jonathan Smith,
*Pittsfield*, * Mr. Vollentine Rothbone,
Capt. Ifrael Dickinson,
*Lenox*, Major Caleb Hyde,
* Capt. Charles Debble,
*Stockbridge*, Mr. Elnathan Curtis,

PLYMOUTH.

*Rochester*, Col. Ebenezer White.

WORCESTER.

*Upton*, Col. Ezra Wood.
*Dudley*, Major William Learned.

CUMBERLAND.

*North-Yarmouth*, * John Lewis, Esq;

## LIST of COUNSELLORS.

*For the late Colony of* Massachusetts-Bay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Esq; | Hon. *Benj. Lincoln*, Esq; |
| * *Artemas Ward*, Esq; | *Samuel Holton*, Esq; |
| *Benj. Greenleaf*, Esq; | *Jabez Fisher*, Esq; |
| *Caleb Cushing*, Esq; | *Moses Gill*, Esq; |
| *John Winthrop*, Esq; | *Benj. White*, Esq; |
| * *Rich. Derby jun.* Esq; | * *Wm. Phillips*, Esq; |
| *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; | * *Benj. Austin*, Esq; |
| *John Whetcomb*, Esq; | * *Eben Thayer jn* Esq; |
| *Eldad Taylor*, Esq; | * *Francis Dana*, Esq; |

*For the late Colony of* New-Plymouth.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. *Wm Sever*, Esq; | Hon. * *Dan. Davis*, Esq; |
| *Walter Spooner*, Esq; | * *Jos. Cushing*, Esq; |

*For the Province of* Main.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. * *Jere. Powell*, Esq; | * *David Sewall*, Esq; |
| *Benj. Chadburn*, Esq; | |

*For* Sagadahock.

Hon. *John Taylor*, Esq;

At Large.

| | |
|---|---|
| * Hon. *Henry Gardner*, Esq; | * Hon. *Daniel Hopkins*, Esq; |

*Note.* Those Gentlemen with this (*) mark, were not of the Board the last Year.

Previous to the Election, the following Gentlemen who were of the Council the last Year, resign'd their Seats at the Board, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; | Hon. *Enoch Freeman*, Esq; |
| *John Adams*, Esq; | *Charles Chauncy*, Esq; |
| *Jedediah Foster*, Esq; | *Joseph Palmer*, Esq; |

*see pa. 946.*

*Extract of a Letter from Eleazer Claghorn, first Lieutenant in Capt. Stoddard's Company, to his Friend in Salisbury, dated, Sorrel, May 22, 1776.*

"I arrived here this day, and am in perfect health, though something lame in my feet, occasioned by my sudden and unexpected retreat---of which I am unable to give you a very particular account, being in the utmost hurry---We arrived at Quebec the last of March, and the whole company were soon taken with the small pox; we lay in plain sight of the city, where we could see their motions, they kept up a heavy fire the greatest part of the time---our army seemed to ally neglected; we were wanting of men, and had not sufficient provisions for those that were present, and our supply of warlike stores was very inconsiderable. On Monday morning last the enemy were reinforced with 4 men of war and their tenders, upon which orders were given to make a speedy retreat, and about one o'clock afternoon, the enemy sallied out upon us, and knowing the situation of our little distressed army, determined to drive all before them---The whole of our army fled that were able to travel---the sick we left behind to share the fate of being killed or taken prisoners; About 25 of our company are left behind, among whom are Lieut. Convers and Ensign Holcomb; Sergeant Whitney and Elijah Collins of our company, and Joseph Moseley, of Capt. Stanton's company are dead. Our retreation came 40 miles from Quebec, where our rear made a stand." (13)

One Brown of Waterbury, has born a Captain's commission for some time past, was last week arraigned before the General Assembly for his torified conduct, and being found guilty, was stripped of his commission, reduced to the ranks, and the poor rogue is now become liable to do the duty of a private. Oh! the sweet effects of toryism.

His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON arrived at Philadelphia from New-York the 23d ult.

The beginning of last Week arrived in this Colony, a Vessel, having on board Ten Tons of Sulphur, and the Remainder of her Cargo Salt. The former Article will greatly help in manufacturing the amazing Quantity of 34 907 ½ wt. of Salt-Petre, made in this Colony, and brought to the Commissary General's Store in Watertown, during the Course of the Week past, exclusive of what has been carried to the Powder Mills at Haverhill, Stoughton, &c.

## The following TEST, passed the late Assembly, viz.

WE the Subscribers do each of us severally for ourselves protest, testify and declare, before God and the world, that we verily believe that the present resistance and opposition in which the United *American* Colonies are now engaged against the fleets and armies of *Great-Britain* is, on the part of the said Colonies just and necessary: And we do hereby severally promise, covenant and engage to and with every person of this colony, who has or shall subscribe this declaration, or another of the same tenor and words, that we will not during the said war, directly or indirectly, in any ways aid, abet or assist any of the naval or land forces of the King of *Great Britain*, or any employed by him or supply them with any kind of provisions, military or naval stores, or hold any correspondence with, or communicate any intelligence to any of the officers, soldiers or marines belonging to the said army and navy, or inlist, or procure any others to inlist into the land or sea service of *Great-Britain*, or take up or bear arms against this or either of the United Colonies, or undertake to pilot any of the vessels belonging to the said navy, or in any other way aid or assist them; but on the contrary, according to our best powers and abilities, will defend by arms the United *American* Colonies, and every part thereof, against every hostile attempt of the fleets and armies in the service of *Great-Britain*, or any of them, according to the requirements and directions of the laws of this colony, that now are or may hereafter be provided for the regulation of the militia thereof.

*BOSTON, June 5, 1776.*

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed for fortifying the Harbour *of Boston*, and have not fulfilled their Subscription, are again called upon to do it, either by making their personal Appearance, or sending their Proxies.---Any who may meet with Difficulties in hiring Men, are desired to lodge Money with the Clerk, who can have a Hundred every Day in the Week, and such as really want Employ for the Support of their Families. As this will be the last Application, it is expected the same Zeal which animated them to engage in this important Business, will not abate until the Works are compleated.---It is thought 400 Men for three Days, would finish the G and Fortress on *Noddle's Island*. (17) A great Number of the Gentlemen of the Town have agreed to go TO-MORROW and SATURDAY next, and it is hoped all the Inhabitants of the Town, who are able to Work, will appear on the Floor of the Town-House, at half past 5 o'Clock, To-morrow Morning, 7th Instant.

Joseph Russell, Clk. per Order.

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Boston, May 22, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. Edward Bathbeck's Company, in Col. Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery, Philip Bass, belonging to Boston, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, about 22 Years of Age, dark Complexion and black Hair; supposed to be gone toward Newbury. Whoever will take up and return said Deserter to his Company in Boston, shall have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

EDWD. BURBECK, Capt.

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WE the Subscribers appointed by the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt. William Wiegfield, deceased, represented Insolvent, Give Notice to said Creditors, that we shall attend that Service at the House of Capt. Edward Procter in Fore-Street, at Boston, on the second Monday of the six following Months, between the Hours of six and nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, 22 h May, 1776.

FRANCIS SOLEY, jun.
DANIEL PECKER,
GILES HARRIS.

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TO BE SOLD,

A compleat English Clothier's Screw, with a Press Plate. Also a Copper that will hold 70 Gallons, with a Brass Cock to it.

Inquire of the Printer.

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WANTED,

A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

Boston, May 25, 1776.

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All Persons having any Demand on the Estate of Joseph Gould, late of Lynn, Miller, deceased. Likewise those that are indebted to said Estate are desired to apply immediately to James Purington and Samuel Collins, Jun. of Lynn, Executors, in Order for Settlement. Lynn, 31d of May 1776.

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TAKEN up this Morning by the Subscriber, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen Hands high, with a white Blaze down the Face, and four white Feet, shod round, trots and paces well, good Life, something low in Flesh, supposed to be about seven or eight Years old; the Owner by applying to the Subscriber may have her again, paying Charges.

Wrentham, May 30, 1776. JEREMIAH DAY.

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All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Nathaniel Glover, (or his Widow Ann Glover, deceas'd) late of Boston, Merchant, deceas'd, are desir'd to call upon John Soley, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said Deceas'd, and settle the same.

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(1) See the list, pa. 946.
(2) See declaration of independancy pa. 971.
(3) See index, under *American* Petitions & Petitions of the Congress pa. 656, 791.
(4) See pa. 842.
(5) See index, under Troops British. Under Man of War.
(6) See index under Fire.
(7) See Treaty for German Troops, pa. 951.
(8) See Merits of the Mass. Bay, page 557.
(9) See indexes, under King & his Character by Com. pa. 749, & 9 See list of Grievances, pa. 971.
(10) See indexes, under Things Speeches & Address.
(11) See address of the Provincial Congress, pa. 738. & of the Continental Congress, page 775. 1204.
(12) See index under Congress Continental.
(13) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.
(14) See pa. 943.
(15) See indexes, under Army British.
(16) See Indexes, under men of War & See index, under Canada. — see index under Salt Petre

(17) See index, under Town of Boston, (18) See pa. 941.

See index, under Powder. See indexes, under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, & See indexes, under Army, British, men of War, & Army of the United Colonies. See New York, pa. 983.

## The Soldier's Sentimental Toast.

1. COME, ye valient sons of thunder,
Crush to death your haughty foes;
Burst their slavish bands asunder,
Till no Tory dare oppose.

2. Haughty tyrants fain would rule us,
With an absolute controul;
But they never thus shall fool us,
Cries the brave, the martial soul.

3. 'Tis for right we are contending,
Children, sweethearts, wives and friends;
And our holy faith defending,
From delusion, which impends.

4. All that's charming to excite us,
To obey our General's call;
While the slaves who dare to fight us,
Meanly fly, or basely fall.

5. O the happy scene before us!
Happy who in battle dies—
See his spirit rise victorious,
Angels guard it thro' the skies.

6. Happy living, happy dying—
If we live our rights we'll gain;
If we die, our souls when flying,
Fly from slavery, grief and pain.

7. Shall we then behave like dastards?
Shall we yield in such a cause?
To be drop'd by tyrants bastards?
No, forbid it, nature's laws.

8. No, my boys, we'll act like heroes,
Order, right and truth maintain;
And convince those modern Neroes,
That we'll fight, nor fight in vain.

9. So we shall regain our freedom,
And in freedom freely live;
Grant our alms to those who need 'em—
What is right we'll freely give.

10. To conclude, let's fill our glasses,
Drink a health to soldiers brave,
Leave to Chains those impious asses,
Who their country would enslave.

11. Health to ev'ry valiant soldier,
Health to those who lead their bands;
May their boldness, waxing bolder,
Crush their foes beneath their hands.

New-York, May 21, 1776.

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was to be disgraced in the eyes of all Europe. She was to be impoverished, nay, what was, if possible, worse, she was compelled to apply to two petty German states, in the most mortifying and humiliating manner, and submit to indignities never before prescribed to a crowned head presiding over a powerful and opulent kingdom. Firstly, the troops were to enter into pay before they began to march—a thing never known before. Secondly, levy money was to be paid at the rate nearly 7l. 10s. per man. Thirdly, not satisfied with this, those petty Princes are to be subsidized. Fourthly, they have had the modesty to insist on a double subsidy. Fifthly the subsidy is to be continued for two years, in one instance, and one year in the other, after the troops have returned to their respective countries. And lastly, a body of 12 000 foreigners are to be introduced into the dominions of the British crown, under no controul of either King or parliament; for the express words of the treaty are, "that this body of troops (Hessians) shall remain under the command of the General, to whom his serene Highness has entrusted his command."

At half after one the House divided on the question, when the members were, 242 for referring the treaties to a committee of supply, 88 against the motion.

*March* 5. This day the house went into a committee of supply, and came to the following resolutions, which are to be reported on Monday.

That £. 381,887 4s. 5d. 1-8, be granted for the charge of 12,325 Hessians, together with subsidy for the year 1776.

That £. 221,475, 12s. 1d. be granted for the charge of 4300 Brunswickers, together with the subsidy to the reigning Duke. That £. 19,006 19s. 3d. 1-4 be granted for the charge of a regiment of Hanau, together with the subsidy to the hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel.

It is calculated that the ensuing campaign against the American Colonies will cost Great-Britain at least four Millions.

Several of Sir Peter Parker's fleet, which sailed from Cork the 12th ult. we learn, were seen bearing away for Lisbon, having left their main-top masts, sails, &c. and it is imagined that most of the men of war had got into the above place.

*March* 12. Yesterday Sir George Osborne, and several other officers of the guards, attended the Levee at St. James's, and took leave of his Majesty, previous to their setting out to embark for America.

A motion being made (March 10) in the house of Commons, that 850 000l. be granted for extraordinaries for the service of the year 1776, the question was put, and the house divided, ayes 180, noes 57.

*Whitehall, March* 9. The King has been pleased to appoint John Montague, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Islands of Madelaine, in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

It is reported that his Majesty will go to Portsmouth to take a survey of the fleet before they sail for America.

The Officers who are ordered for America are to wear the same uniform as the common soldiers, and their hair to be dressed in like manner, so that they may not be distinguished by the Riflemen who aim particularly at the officers.

Before the end of next May there will be fifty frigates in America, which are to form a chain along that Continent, to prevent all intercourse with the Provincials.

The 24th and 62d Regiments are ordered to Cork to wait for ships, on board of which they are to embark for America.

*Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, March* 12.

"Capt. Roger Willis is appointed to the command of the Ranger Sloop of War, and ordered to convoy the transports belonging to Sir Peter Parker's Squadron to America.

"We have upwards of 20 sail of transports fitting out here for America; besides six sail of Sir Peter's Squadron".

*Extract of a Letter from Cowes, March* 14.

"This day sailed with a fine wind at east, several transports, &c. bound for North-America, which have been detained by contrary winds for several days."

The Dorset Castle man of war (that lost all her masts and put into Falmouth in January last) and the Caresfort man of war from Portsmouth, both bound to America, put into Plymouth the 14th inst. by contrary winds.

*Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, March* 17.

"Yesterday the wind came round to the north-east, when his Majesty's ship the Triton, Capt. Lutwidge, and six sail of transports, with troops on board, sailed from Spithead for Boston. The others remain here, to take on board the troops that are to come from London."

*March* 21. Orders are given for raising 1000 recruits, for compleating the three regiments of foot-guards to their full complement, in the room of those ordered for America.

A messenger arrived at St. James's, from France, and brings advice that a Squadron of men of war and frigates are sailed from Brest, with a fair wind for the West Indies.

Yesterday Gen. Sir John Wortesly and Sir George Osborne, set out for Chatham, to embark there with their regiments for America.

Yesterday a draught from the guards of 1000 men marched off the parade, in three divisions, to Portsmouth, to embark for America.

The Ferret sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Rodney, is said to have overset at sea, and every soul lost.

Orders are given for draughts to be made from the different dock yards for a number of shipwrights, &c. to be sent to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, to repair any of his Majesty's ships that may put in there and stand in need thereof.

It was agreed in Monday's debate that government would in the course of two months want 130,000 tons of transports. Suppose on an average at 280 tons each, this is near 500 sail, which it certainly more than can be procured in that time. This confirms the opinion very generally embraced among military persons,—That the German troops will not all be in America before the end of August.

Friday a court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to petition the King, beseeching his Majesty that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous specification of the just and honorable terms, which his Majesty, with both houses of parliament, mean to grant to the Colonies, may preceed the dreadful operation of his armament; which petition was prepared and ordered to be presented by the whole Court. In consequence of the above resolution, the Sheriffs went yesterday to his Majesty to know when he would be pleased to receive it, and his Majesty appointed Friday next. see pa. 956.

Letters from Col. Prucit advise, that the first march of the Hessians has been stopt, and the men ordered back, from the transports not being ready to receive them.

By a gentleman just arrived from Ireland we hear, that all kinds of provisions are risen above a third in their value there, on account of the large commissions for victualling the transports. At Cork it is said there are no less than 500 of them to be victualled for twelve months.

The Flanders mail of Saturday last says, that his Prussian Majesty has again relapsed, and the consequences are much dreaded by his Physicians.

It was agreed in the debates the other night, the French were arming in all their ports; that they had sent at different times 8000 men to the Mauritius, and a very formidable force to St. Domingo.

From the *Parliamentary Register*, No. XIV.

*Part of Governor* Johnstone's *Speech in Parliament.*

"TO a mind who loves to contemplate the glorious spirit of freedom, no spectacle can be more affecting than the action at Bunker's Hill. To see an irregular peasantry commanded by a Physician, inferior in number, opposed by every circumstance of cannon and bombs that could terrify timid minds, calmly waiting the attack of the gallant Howe, leading on the best troops in the world, with an excellent train of artillery, and twice repulsing those very troops who had often chased the chosen battalions of France, and at last retreating for want of ammunition, but in so respectable a manner, that they were not even pursued? Who can reflect on such scenes, and not adore the constitution of government which could breed such men! Who will not pause and examine, before he destroys institutions that have reared such elevated spirits! Who is there that can dismiss all doubts on the justice of a cause which can inspire such conscious rectitude! The conduct of the people of New-England for wisdom, courage, temperance, fortitude, and all those qualities that can command the admiration of noble minds, is not surpassed in the history of any nation under the sun".

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## WILLIAMSBURG, May 10.

Col. John Willoughby, of Norfolk county, with his son, and between 60 and 70 Negroes, have gone on board Lord Dunmore's fleet. This old gentleman, some few months ago, acted as Lieutenant of his county under a commission from L. Dunmore, but pleaded in his justification, that he had been compelled to receive it, and to take the oath prescribed by his Lordship. Some witnesses appearing in the old man's favour, the last Convention were pleased to restore him to the former good opinion of his countrymen; and now, in requital for such kindness, has voluntarily, and without any compulsion, gone over to our enemies, thereby marking himself a vile apostate, and black traitor.

His Majesty's sloop Nautilus of 18 guns, is arrived in Hampton road.

## PORTSMOUTH, May 25.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. the continental Frigate of 32 guns, built at this place, under the direction of John Langdon, Esq; was launched amidst the acclamations of many thousand spectators. She is esteemed by all those who are judges that have seen her, to be one of the compleatest ships ever built in America. The unwearied diligence and care of the three Master-Builders, Messr. Hacket, Hill and Paul, together with Mr. Thompson under whose inspection she was built, and the good order and industry of the Carpenters, deserve particular notice; scarcely a single instance of a person's being in liquor, or any difference among the men in the yard, during the time of her building, every man with pleasure exerting himself to the utmost; and altho' the greatest care was taken that only the best of timber was used, and the work perform'd in a most masterly manner, the whole time from her raising to the day she launched did not exceed sixty working days, and what afforded a most pleasing view (which was manifest in the countenances of the spectators) this noble fabrick was compleatly to her anchors in the main channel, in less than six minutes from the time she run, without the least hurt; and what is truly remarkable, not a single person met with the least accident in launching, tho' near two hundred men were employed in and about her when run off.

On the 1st instant died here, Deacon Mark Langdon, in the 73d year of his age. He was esteemed an honest man—has left a sorrowful widow and many friends to bemoan his loss.

Friday the 10th instant, a most violent gale of wind happened at Wells, Massachusetts Province, which blew down several Barns, and much damaged others. At Kittery likewise about twelve Houses and Barns were blown down and damaged, but happily no lives were lost, nor any person hurt, altho' one man was in his Barn, loading a cart with dung, at the time it blew down, and in order to save himself got under the cart, which was instantly broke in pieces, and neither he nor his oxen hurt.

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WHereas application hath been made to me in writing by seven of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck *purchase, from the late Colony of* New-Plymouth, *that a meeting of said Proprietors may be called*;

I do in consequence of such application, and in conformity to a vote of said Proprietors, passed at their meeting held by adjournment, at the Royal Exchange tavern in Boston, December 23, 1773, directing how Proprietors meetings should be called thereafter; hereby notify and warn the said Proprietors to assemble and meet at the Royal Exchange tavern, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, at four o'Clock, P. M. to consider of, and if they think proper, to act upon the matters and articles following, or any of them, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, a standing Clerk; also to chuse a Treasurer, Assessors, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To take a survey of any, or all the islands and main lands within their limits.

3. To grant in any part of their purchase, not already granted any township or townships, or part or parts of any townships in order to encourage the settlement of said purchase.

4. To raise money by a tax or taxes from time to time, on the Proprietors or their lands, to defray the charges that are arisen, and shall arise in surveying and carrying on settlements on their lands, and for the defence and maintainance of their title, or any thing relative thereto; and to determine the method for assessing said taxes.

5. To chuse a committee to prosecute and defend in all actions wherein the titles of the proprietors, their granteers, or either of them to any of their lands, within their limits, which shall be disputed, at the charge of the Proprietors, and at their charge to commence and prosecute any action or actions, against any person or persons without title from the Proprietors, entering on or trespassing upon, or claiming and holding any part of the said Proprietors lands or otherwise to chuse a committee to appear, prosecute and defend and manage for the Proprietors in the law, or otherwise; with such limitted powers and directions as the Proprietors think proper; and to examine and settle all accounts wherein the propriety is concerned, and to receive and pay what may be due.

6. To determine upon any new method for calling proprietors meetings for the future.

7. To make a division, grant or assignment of any islands or main lands, amongst the proprietors, or any of them, or to any other person or persons as the proprietors shall think proper.

8. To chuse a Proprietor's Surveyor or Surveyors; also to impower the standing committee to employ any surveyor or surveyors, to run out any lands from time to time, as the said committee may think proper.

9. To make sale of any part of their lands.

10. To lease and let to any person or persons any lands or mill streams, for a term of years.

11. To impower the standing committee to appoint any person or persons, to prevent the cutting of wood, timber or any kind of lumber, or committing any kind of trespass on any lands within said purchase.

12. To appoint or impower a standing committee to appoint one agent or agents, to transact any business for the Propriety.

13 To chuse a standing committee to transact affairs in general, for the Propriety; also to give said committee such power from time time, as the Propriety shall think proper.

*Lastly*, To confirm and establish all or any vote or votes which the propriety hath at any time heretofore passed, and all or any of the articles of the first and any warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, that the said Proprietors have acted upon, and to do any thing that will have a tendency to promote the general good of this Propriety and their settlements, as the major part of the Proprietors shall agree. *Boston May* 25.

*HENRY ALLINE*, Junr. Pro'rs Cl.